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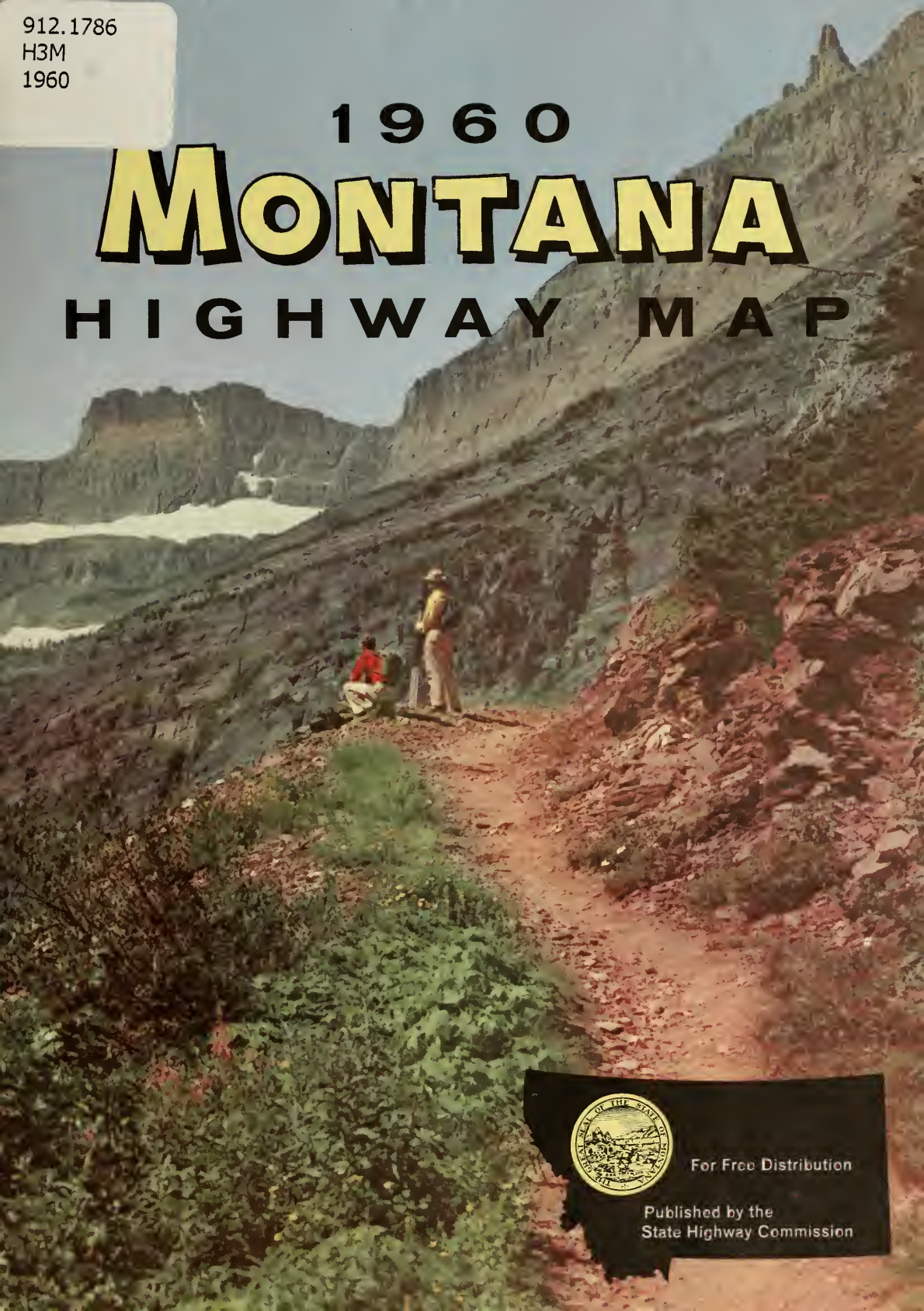
1960 MONTANA HIGHWAY MAP



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Published by the
State Highway Commission

LEWIS AND CLARK CAVERN *STATE PARK*

Lewis and Clark Cavern, Montana's featured state park, is the largest limestone cavern in the Northwest. Located in the heart of Montana's vacationland between Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, Lewis and Clark Cavern is easy to reach and fun to explore.

Colorful stalactites, stalagmites, clusterites and flowstone, produced by a million years of natural processes, form interesting and unusual sights.

The cavern is all electrically-lighted, and is safe and comfortable to visit. An open-air jeep railroad runs along the hillside from park headquarters to near the cavern entrance, and an electric train completes the trip.

Inside the cavern, where natural air-conditioning maintains a year-round temperature of 46°, well-constructed walks lead downhill. No climbing is necessary.

Guided tours take 90 minutes. Admission charge (including jeep railway and tram ride) is $1.00 for adults; 50¢ for children.

Tours operate at frequent intervals daily as follows:
May 1-June 15: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
June 15-Labor Day: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Labor Day-Sept. 30: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Free picnicking and camping facilities are provided.

Paul Jesswein

Welcome to Montana!

The Land of Shining Mountains offers you a wealth of recreation opportunities in the midst of great scenic splendor and an atmosphere alive with the excitement of the West.

We invite you to share our enjoyment of towering mountains, evergreen forests, colorful badlands, and sparkling lakes and streams.

Take time to see the variety of Montana—visit us often—and drive with care.

Sincerely,

J. Hugo Aronson
Governor

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS AND SAFETY RULES

1. Montana speed limits: Daylight—reasonable and prudent speed, 55 miles per hour during the hours when lights are required, except where zoned and posted. Trucks in excess of 8,000 pounds gross weight—50 miles per hour. Vehicles towing house trailers—50 miles per hour. Speed limit on roads under construction—35 miles per hour.
2. Vehicles entering main highways from side road or drive must yield right-of way to vehicles traveling main highways
3. Vehicles must drive to right of center line at all times except when passing another car. Never pass on hills or curves. Be sure you can see far enough ahead to make a safe passing
4. Proper signal must be given when passing another vehicle, changing direction, stopping or slowing down on the highway. Sound horn to warn the car ahead you are going to pass, left turn, left hand and arm extended horizontally, right turn, left hand and arm extended upward, stop or slow down, left arm extended downward. Electrical turn indicators are legal
5. Obey all warning signs, such as School Zone, Stop, Slow, Danger, Curve, Yield Right-of-Way, and others
6. Never drive at a speed greater than that at which you can stop in the clear road visible ahead. Slow down at night or when the road is wet or icy
7. When approaching another car from either the front or rear, dim your lights, don't be afraid to dim first. Courtesy promotes safety
8. Slow down when approaching any child, pedestrian, bicycle, livestock, parked car, or other obstruction of the highway. Be prepared for the unexpected
9. Don't stop or park on the main-traveled portion of the highway, especially on hills or curves. Pull out on the shoulder. It's safer for you and other cars.
10. Accidents resulting in death, personal injury, or property damage of an apparent extent of $100 or more requires immediate notification to Sheriff, Police or Highway Patrol by quickest means of communication. This notice must be followed by a written report to Montana Highway Patrol Board, Helena, Montana within ten days
11. When approaching school busses loading or unloading school children, drivers must stop and not proceed until school bus resumes motion
12. Littering highways prohibited—HELP KEEP MONTANA CLEAN
13. PREVENT FOREST FIRES—USE YOUR ASH TRAY

TIPS FOR TRAILER OWNERS

Montana highway regulations provide that no combination of auto and trailer shall exceed 60 ft. in length, or 96 in. in total outside width, or 13 ft. 6 in. in height. Trailers should carry red lights to the rear, green, amber or white lights to the front and amber side lights. The speed limit for vehicles towing house trailers is 50 miles per hour. No person shall occupy a house trailer while it is being moved upon the highway.

Principal mountain passes in Montana are

Lookout Pass—U. S. 10 at Montana-Idaho border. El. 4,738. Oiled, water stops

MacDonald Pass—U. S. 10-N west of Helena. El 6,325. Oiled, water stops

Pipestone Pass—U. S. 10-S east of Butte. El. 6,418. Oiled, water stops

Bozeman Pass—U. S. 10 east of Bozeman. El. 6,002. Oiled

Marias Pass—U. S. 2 west of East Glacier. El. 5,216. Oiled, water stops

Logan Pass—Glacier Park's Going-to-the-Sun Highway. El. 6,664. Oiled. Not advised for large trailers

Beartooth Pass—Red Lodge-Yellowstone Highway, U. S. 12. El. 10,940. Oiled. Not advised for large trailers

Kings Hill—U. S. 89 north of White Sulphur Springs. El. 7,389. Part not oiled

Elk Park Pass—U. S. 91 northeast of Butte. El. 6,372. Oiled, water stops

Monida Pass—U. S. 91 at Montana-Idaho border. El. 6,823. Oiled. Easy grade

Targhee Pass—U. S. 191 and 20 at Montana-Idaho border. El. 7,078. Oiled. Easy grade

Lost Trail Pass—U. S. 93 at Montana-Idaho border. El. 6,951. Oiled

Pass—Montana 43, southeast of Lost Trail, Pass. El. 7,241. Not oiled. Not advised for trailers

Rogers Pass—Montana 20 East of Lincoln. El. 5,609. Oiled

Skalkaho Pass—Montana 38 east of Hamilton. El. 7,258. Not oiled. Not advised for trailers

MONTANA ROADS OPEN FOR WINTER TRAVEL

Modern maintenance equipment enables Montana to keep all primary roads (shown in red) open during winter months except for very short periods during or immediately after a severe storm. Make local inquiry regarding conditions during storms. Carry chains and a shovel. Reduce speed.

All main highway passes are kept open all winter. Passes that are closed to traffic for several months are

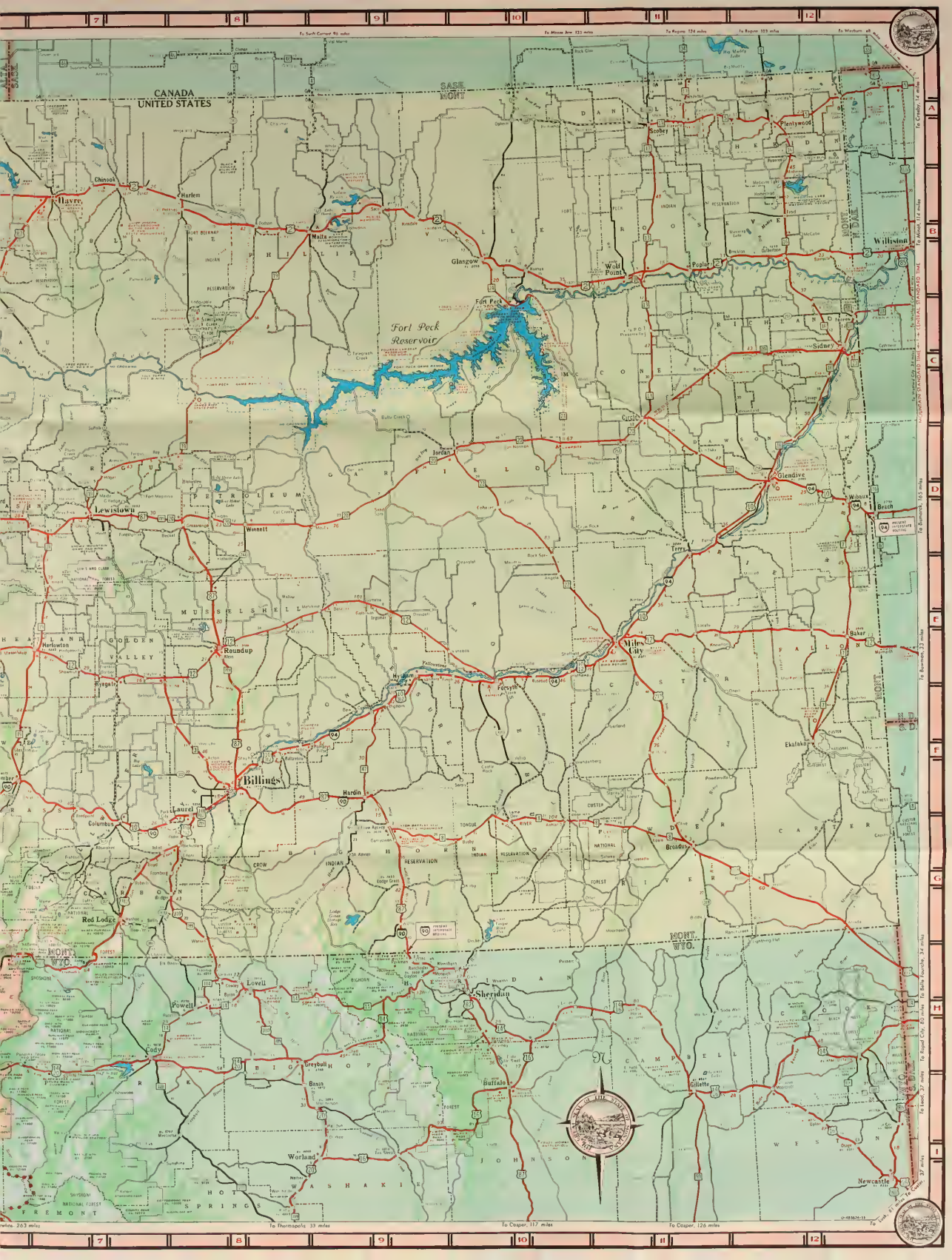
Beartooth Pass on U. S. 12, from 12 miles south of Red Lodge over Beartooth Plateau to Cooke City

Skalkaho Pass on Montana 38 between Anaconda and Hamilton

Pass on Montana 43 between Wisdom and junction with U. S. 93

Logan Pass in Glacier National Park, closed from about Oct. 15 to June 1

Yellowstone National Park roads subject to closure after Oct. 31, except for Gardiner-Cooke City road via Mammoth which remains open year around


CANADA
UNITED STATES
Fort Peck Reservoir
Havre
Harlem
Chinook
Malta
Glasgow
Wolf Point
Poplar
Scobey
Plentywood
Williston
Sidney
Glendive
Wibaux
Beach
Jordan
Lewistown
Winnett
Roundup
Harlowton
Miles City
Baker
Forsyth
Hysham
Billings
Hardin
Laurel
Columbus
Red Lodge
Sheridan
Lovell
Powell
Cody
Basin
Greybull
Buffalo
Gillette
Worland
Newcastle
Ekalaka
Broadus
Circle
Terry
Wibaux
Glendive
Sidney
Plentywood
Scobey
Williston
Havre
Chinook
Harlem
Malta
Glasgow
Wolf Point
Poplar
Fort Peck

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GLACIER *NATIONAL PARK*

Celebrating its 50th Anniversary

Over a million acres of scenic grandeur, Glacier National Park lies in a rugged section of the Montana Rockies. Here are more than fifty glaciers, two hundred sparkling lakes, forests of fragrant evergreens, fields of mountain wildflowers, wildlife of many varieties and miles of good fishing streams.

Going-to-the-Sun Road, a spectacular 50-mile drive running east and west through the park, crosses the Continental Divide at Logan Pass. Lofty peaks, sheer cliffs, crystal waterfalls, dense forests, distant glaciers, meadows of brilliant blossoms, shimmering lakes, inquisitive bears and proud mountain goats make up its changing panorama.

Much of the park is accessible by auto, and more than a thousand miles of horseback and foot trails lead deep into untouched wilderness. Many of the glaciers can be visited readily and the park features excellent fishing (no fishing license is required). Saddle horses are available; riding experience is unnecessary.

Warm, sunny days and cool, starry nights are the rule throughout the summer. Early season visitors find waterfalls at their most glorious, and mountain peaks still covered with winter snows. In the fall, deciduous trees display brilliant colors, highest peaks glisten with their first white dusting of snow, and skies deepen to a startling blue.

Going-to-the-Sun Road, open about June 15, remains open well into October. All-year-around accommodations are conveniently located on the park's fringes. Accommodations in the park are available from June 15 to September 10.

The park, established by Congress 50 years ago, is the U.S. section of Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park.

GOING-TO-SUN ROAD, photo by Bill Browning

Bill Browning, Montana Chamber of Commerce

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS, YELLOWSTONE PARK, photo by © J. Lavrakotos

YELLOWSTONE *NATIONAL PARK*

Nature's wonderland, world-famous for spouting geysers, steaming pools, mountains, canyons, streams and lakes, forests and waterfalls, Yellowstone National Park comprises 2,221,000 acres of scenic beauty.

Yellowstone Park and its adjacent Montana entrances offer fishing, horseback riding, boating, photographing and just relaxing in the midst of magnificent scenery.

Three of the park's five entrances are in Montana. The north entrance at Gardiner is reached by the historic Yellowstone River route through spectacular Paradise Valley and Yankee Jim Canyon.

Two scenic highways lead to the west entrance at West Yellowstone, Montana. Along the picturesque Gallatin River, white water foams and sparkles below towering canyon peaks. Farther west, the route along trout-famous Madison River winds through an awe-inspiring valley.

The spectacular Red Lodge-Cooke City Highway to the Park's northeast entrance climbs to 11,000 feet in the Beartooth Mountains. Here is some of Montana's most rugged beauty—purple canyons, white glaciers, rushing streams, sparkling lakes, fields of glorious wildflowers, views of vistas as large as all New England.

Park wildlife includes buffalo, moose, elk, deer, antelope, Big Horn sheep and—favorite of all—the grizzly and black bears. Fish found in park waters (no fishing license required) are cutthroat, rainbow, Loch Leven and brook trout.

Yellowstone Park, established by Congress in 1872, is the largest of the national parks.

At the Montana entrances accommodations are available all year; accommodations are available in the park from about May to October 31.

MT. WILBUR, photo by Bill Carlson

Montana is a sportsman's paradise

This is the heart of the true cowboy country

Montana is a wonderful place to "get away from it all."

There's everything to do and beauty, too in Montana

Picture by Ernest Peterson.

MONTANA *STATE PARKS AND MONUMENTS*

Bannack State Monument
21 miles west of Dillon off U.S. 91

Bitterroot Lake State Park
20 miles west of Kalispell and 5 miles north of Marion off U.S. 2

Bridger Mountain State Park
16 miles north of Bozeman in Bridger Canyon (winter only)

Canyon Ferry Recreation Area
20 miles southeast of Helena off U.S. 10-N

Chief Joseph Battlefield
16 miles south of Chinook off U.S. 2

Flathead Lake State Park
15 miles north of Polson on U.S. 93

Fort Owen State Monument
At Stevensville off U.S. 93

Hell Creek State Park
34 miles north of Jordan off Montana 18 on Fort Peck Reservoir

Hooper State Park
At Lincoln on Montana 20

James Kipp State Park
85 miles north of Lewistown on Montana 19

Lewis and Clark Cavern State Park
15 miles east of Whitehall on U.S. 10-S

Lone Pine State Park
3 miles southwest of Kalispell off U.S. 2

Lost Creek State Park
6 miles north of Anaconda off U.S. 10-A

Makoshika State Park
3 miles south of Glendive off U.S. 10

Medicine Rocks State Park
12 miles north of Ekalaka on Montana 7

Missouri River Headwaters State Monument
3 miles east of Three Forks and 3 miles north of U.S. 10

Rock Creek State Park
35 miles south of Fort Peck on Fort Peck Reservoir

Tiber Dam State Park
18 miles south of Chester on Tiber Reservoir

West Shore State Park
20 miles south of Kalispell on U.S. 93

Yellow Bay State Park
20 miles north of Polson on Montana 35

Whitefish Lake State Park
At Whitefish on U.S. 93

MONTANA *FISHING AND HUNTING*

Montana's vast outdoors offers 9,000 miles of "blue ribbon" fishing streams and an equal amount of "excellent" fishing streams. Four major watersheds—the Missouri, Yellowstone, Kootenai and Clark Fork—and their many tributaries which flow down from high mountain country give the angler a wide choice. Lakes number more than 1,500.

There are plenty of fish—rainbow, cutthroat, brown trout, mackinaw, Dolly Varden, whitefish, the rare grayling, pike, perch, bass, freshwater drum, ling and sohanee (sockeye).

The non-resident fishing license fee is $10 for the season or $3 for 6 days. No license is required for children under 15, or for fishing in the waters of Yellowstone or Glacier National Parks.

Moose, elk, deer, antelope, Big Horn sheep, Rocky Mountain goat, bear, caribou—even buffalo—make up Montana's big game population, numbering 350,000. In eleven national forests with eight wilderness areas, natural conditions are preserved which make for good hunting.

Game birds found in Montana are sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, blue grouse, Franklin's grouse, ruffed grouse, ptarmigan, ring-necked pheasant, Hungarian partridge, wild turkey and chukar.

(For details on fishing stream , hunting areas, season's and license fees, write Montana Fish and Game Department, Helena, Montana.)

Montana Mileage Table

The mileage figures, in most cases, are taken from improved primary (red) routes. There are some cases where a paved or oiled secondary (black) highway was used if it would appreciably shorten the mileage. Local inquiry should always be made as to road condition in the winter time.

Mileage between two cities is determined by following the vertical column under one city and the horizontal column of the other. Example

	Anaconda	Billings	Bozeman	Butte	Glasgow	Great Falls	Havre	Helena	Kalispell	Lewistown	Livingston	Miles City	Missoula
Atlanta, Ga.	2181	1873	2044	2196	1981	2097	2043	2100	2191	1967	1991	1780	2218
Chicago, Ill.	1918	1534	1323	1468	1318	1423	1378	1459	1640	1386	1349	1193	1575
Dallas, Texas	1572	1332	1497	1619	1660	1760	1706	1804	1957	1691	1475	1466	1938	1917
Denver, Colo.	838	579	726	811	798	813	918	804	1078	708	695	575	923
New Orleans, La.	1900	1693	1897	2027	1951	1946	2086	2068	2078	2231	1979	1967	1742	2194
New York, N.Y.	2346	2081	2322	2317	2042	2047	2269	2081	2464	2140	2157	1930	2402
Salt Lake City, Utah	620	530	478	628	794	740	696	696	840	966	492	718	592
San Francisco, Calif.	1086	1208	1068	1097	1425	1276	1340	1135	1179	1230	1094	1336	1078
Seattle, Wash.	505	835	710	615	592	701	805	630	583	809	735	999	454
St. Louis, Mo.	1505	1327	1441	1530	1347	1453	1527	1527	1756	1436	1418	1291	1643
Washington, D.C.	2175	1919	2058	2153	1961	2108	2061	2144	2425	2061	2033	1936	2350
Edmonton, Alta.	945	738	664	670	683	504	570	566	481	971	675	829	661
Dawson Cr., B.C.	1813	1606	1534	1690	1090	872	890	934	885	1169	1083	1192	969
White Horse, Yukon	2615	2430	2352	2491	1916	1664	1688	1752	1706	1835	1899	1959	2158	1985
Fairbanks, Alaska	2937	2630	2558	2574	2574	2396	2416	2479	2373	2503	2367	2276	2487	2197

Kalispell			
258	Missoula		
227	185	Helena	
163	275	133	Havre

MONTANA, *THE TREASURE STATE*

Montana, for centuries the home of Indians and buffalo, was first seen by white men—the Verendrye, French fur-traders—in 1743.

In 1805-06 Lewis and Clark explored the area, then part of the Louisiana Territory.

In 1807 Manuel Lisa, a fur-trader, built Montana's first trading post.

The first permanent white settlement was St. Mary's Mission, founded in 1841.

In 1862 a rich gold strike at Bannack brought a rush of prospectors. With gold discoveries at Virginia City and Helena, thousands more followed. Outlaws flourished in the surging gold camps until the Vigilantes organized and dispensed justice.

The great cowboy era began in 1900 when the first herd of longhorn cattle was trailed in from Texas.

The growing intrusion of white men into the Indians' homeland, the disappearance of buffalo, and failure of white men to keep their treaties brought the Indian wars of the '60's and '70's. Custer's Last Stand occurred in 1878. A year later the major battles ended with Chief Joseph's surrender at the Battle of the Bear's Paw.

The fourth largest state, Montana averages 500 miles in length and 300 miles in width. The Continental Divide runs north and south through the western section. The highest point is Granite Peak, 12,850 feet; the lowest is 1,820 feet on the Kootenai River at the Idaho line.

Climate varies with topography and altitude. Average annual rainfall varies from a minimum 9.79" to over 100" on some mountain slopes. Average daytime temperatures vary from an average 28° F in January to 84.5° F in July.

Nine railroads, 11 bus lines and 4 air lines serve Montana. 7,603 miles of paved highways cross the state.

Vast lands suited to agriculture, fine native grasses, water, minerals and timber are Montana's most valuable resources.

The value of farm production and income from ranches totals $522,532,000 annually. Farms and ranches total 87 million acres. Major crops are hard northern wheat, hay, barley, sugar beets, corn, oats, potatoes, alfalfa seed, mustard seed, flaxseed and beans. Principal livestock are cattle (2,269,000) and sheep (1,668,000).

Leading minerals are copper, petroleum, zinc, lead, silver, vermiculite, chrome, manganese, phosphate rock and coal. Annual production averages some $200,000,000 chiefly from copper ($647,700,000) and oil ($77,200,000).

Montana has 22,400,000 acres in timber—ponderosa and lodgepole pine, western larch, fir and spruce. Four million Christmas trees are cut each year. The annual value of forest products is $28,000,000.

Electric power comes from numerous dams and steam generating plants. Major dams are Fort Peck and Hungry Horse. A new dam at Noxon Rapids has just been completed and a new power-plant at Fort Peck is under construction.

Manufacturing includes refining of copper, zinc, aluminum and petroleum, production of elemental phosphorus and phosphate fertilizer, production of wood products, sugar refining and flour milling. The value of all manufactured products in Montana approximates $243,000,000 annually.

The Western Meadowlark, State Bird

The Bitterroot, State Flower

The State Flag bearing the State Seal with the motto, "Oro Y Plata"—Gold and Silver

The Ponderosa Pine, State Tree

The State Capitol at Helena, built in 1899, 10 years after Montana became the 41st state

State Highway Commission of Montana
HELENA, MONTANA

Montana State Library
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GRINNELL GLACIER, Ernst Peterson